FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

WAS MILES A TRAITOR? 4 New York Comrade Shows Conclusively that He

Thinks He Was,

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have been net a little interested in the letters of Comrades J. E. W. and J. T. Williams on the sub-Maryland Hights, and to the best of my rec- Buffalo, N. Y. pliection did not see the affair in exactly the same light as the aforesaid comrades, though it does not by any means prevent me from believing that Miles was a traiter or a lunatic. His orders from Washington and from Gen. McClellan were to "hold Harper's Ferry at all hazards," and McClelian sent word by three different scouts to hold on and he would relieve him; but it is not known if either of the scouts reached Miles, but the orders to hold the place were his guide, and such being the case, why did be abandon its delenses without an effort to hold them?

Comrade Williams asks some pretty hard questions, which I think will be very hard to answer in Miles's d fense, though the sixth and seventh propositions I think are incorrect,

I was a member of Co. K. 115th N. Y. Cos. A and E of my regiment, with other troops, were on Maryland Hights at the time the trouble began, the balance of the regiment being encamped on Bolivar Hights. On the morning of the 13th of September, 1862, while my company was in line and getting breakfast, the rattle of mu-ketry on Maryland Hights, soon followed by firing from the battery, caused no little excitement, and in a few minutes (before my turn at the cook had come) the order was given to "fall in," and in a few minutes we were on our way to the Hights via Bolivar and Hurper's Ferry.

Arriving at the summit near the battery wo were halled some little time. Some of the boys of Co. E told me here that they had had a sharp fight out in the front. In a short time my company and, I think, all of the regiment, and perhaps others, went forward, the battery keeping up a deliberate shelling. Arrived at or near the scene of the conflict, as we deployed by the left into line my Captain was wounded. We saw a few of the enemy, and several shots were exchanged. In a little while we got orders to fall back, and the firing from the battery ceased before we reached it, when we found some of the guns dismounted and some spiked, and one, I think, was thrown down the hill. We then returned by the way we came to our camp at Bolivar Hights, arriving some time in the afternoon, when, on looking toward Maryland Hights, we could see the eveny at work putting our artillery into position for our destruction.

The next day the battery on Maryland unable to get elevation enough to reply. Sigtuling from Loudoun Hights was going on briskly during the foremon, and about 2 p. m. they opened fire on us, also on the batteries in the valley, which, on account of elevation, could not do them much damage, though the guns within our vision at Bolivar were plucky enough to keep trying. The guns on Bolivar Bights now opened on the enemy on Londoun Hights as well as on the enemy coming from the west. About 4 p. m. Bolivar Hights was receiving fire from the three different points. During this time the cavalrymen came among

us, saying we would all be captured if we didn't get away; that they were going to cut their way out that night, and urged us to follow them. At 4 p. m. my regiment, and I don't know how many more, moved into position on the west side of Bolivar Hights, to the right of the road that leads to Charlestown, thus affording us partial protection from the guns on Loudoun and Maryland Hights, and enabling our own gues on Bolivar Hights to fire over our heads. The shells, solid shot and railroad fron, dropped in our vicinity pretty lively till dark. During this time Col. D'Utassy, commanding our brigade, came along on his horse, saying, "Ton't pe simit, poys; de shell vot vistles vill neffer do you learm," when one came along from Loudoun pretty near him, when it was seen that he could dodge as quick as the most expert and artiul dodger we had, This shell buried itself in the hard ground, and shout a minute later exploded, a piece striking me on the cartridge-box, but aside from mashing that somewhat did no harm.

About dark the firing ceased, and we lay down in line. I had got asleep, as well as had many others, when someone woke me and said the rebs were coming. Just as I had got fully awake the Colonel came along, telling us not to fire tid he saw what was in front of us. He ran down towards the enemy, whom we could hear. Presently he came back and gave the order to commence firing on the left. We could not see anything distinctly, but blazed away. I remember I fired five times, and wondered how long it would take me to use up the 60 Pounds I had.

The next morning, the 15th, we had a short respite after it was light. Opinious differ as to the time the firing began. Col. Brockenbrough (Confederate) says daylight; I think about 7 o'clock, Firing began from all sides, and a caisson on the Hights behind us was blown up. To my recollection, about 9:30 a. m. my attention was directed to the ridge, or Bolivar Hights, where our camp was, and I saw the fly of a tent in a tree as a token of surrender. I there saw a man whom I was told was Col, Miles, a mounted Orderly near him, holding a small white flag, and while I was looking at him I

If this was Col, Miles, then Comrade Williams's seventh proposition is way off, for it was near the cais-on that had been blown up, and which I visited after, and certainly was less than 1,000 pards from where a rebel shot fell, as it was not over 30 yards from the exploded causson.

As to his sixth proposition, regarding Col. Miles taking his piace in a conspicuous position, I can only say that under a white flag was certainly the safest place he could be, ordimarily considered.

Soon after this, or, axit appeared to me, about 10 o'clock, my regiment moved by the right flank back to our old position, we understanding we had surrendered, and the men wondering why we didn't fight some first. On the way back to this position inte Assistant Secretary of the Treaspry, Gen. Batchelier, then our Lieutenant-Colonel, broke his sword by runming the point into the ground and-bending it till it broke, saying: "No rebel shall ever

We reached our old position, stacked arms, and still they kept up the fire from the west. A rebel officer came along, when Col. Sammons accosted him and demanded why they did not stop fring, saying he would order his men to take arms again and charge their battery. The relief told him to take his regiment back behind the brow of the Hights out of range till he could reach them and stop them, and that he had already sent two Aids to stop it. I think we lost more men from this fire than all the rest of the time. The Colonel's nephew (and Orderly) was wounded, and subsequently died from the effects of about the last shot that

It was a current topic of conversation among the rank and file, and to a certain extent among the field and staff, that Miles was a tractor and got, or was to brive \$50,000, in gold to surrender the place and stores, which, if so, answers Comrade Williams's eighth, and to an extent his second, third, and fourth proposi-

That night after the surrender the sick and wounded of our regiment were carried from the Logimental Hopital to the General Hospital at Harper's Ferry, and as I had a comrade wounded in the foot by an ax while slashing the woods in front of our battery, I went along and carried his kunpsack, while others carried him. When we got to the battery at Bolivar through which we had to pass, we had some trouble with the guard (rebel), and while waiting for instructions from their headquarters in regard to letting us pass, a Union officer came along whom our Surgeon recogniged, and who I think he called Doctor. Anyway, he asked him if it was true that Miles was dead, saying we had heard he had to have his leg amputated. And the reply-I will remember it as long as I live: "Yes, be's dead and damned by this time, the old traitor."

Considerable conversation ensued between them that I do not now remember, but the giving it away. Postage 2 cents. Name Na- did push on and upward, forcing the enemy officer, whoover he was, persisted in calling THOMAL TRIBUNE and send your address for back, and thus terminating the contest for that and got his reward. Instructions to the guard | Paul, Minn.

having meantime arrived we went on to the

I have omitted many incidents and details that might corroborate my recollection in order to get this mutter into the space that might and of other regiments will give their opinions or recollections. I was only a 16-year old kid sufficient knowledge of the science of war to then, just out from rendezvous, and I may have | become competent officers of an army. This got things mixed, but in the main I believe I believe Gen. White was court-martialed for not | much credit. superseding Miles; but after he came into authority it was too late, for we were already bagged, and an avenue opened for reinforcements for Lee at Antietam. Our surrendered troops by making a diversion then might have ject "Was Miles a Traitor?" and hoped some of | turned the tide at that time and ended the those whose judgment was more matured at | war if we had been employed as our officers the time than my own might express them- begged to be permitted to do .- John H. DyE, culminated in this sanguinary battle. No one selves. I was one of those withdrawn from M. D., Co. K., 115th N. Y., and 2d N. Y. Art., who has any appreciation of real war genius

> LAST CALL TROOPS. for the Country.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRUBUNE: The editorial in your issue of Sept. 10 giving the statistics of sses sustained and the services rendered by several regiments that went into the service in the Spring of 1864, was most timely and just. Having served in the 17th Vt., one of the regiments mentioned in said article, I was naturally interested in what you had to say recarding its record and service.

Of that regiment you say: "The 17th Vt left the State April 18, 1864, and two weeks later was charging the rebel breastworks at Spottsylvania. From that time its fighting was almost continuous until it was in the front line in the final charge on Petersburg. It took 1.131 men from the State, of whom one in every 12 was killed, and one in every four wounded It lost 147 killed, 229 wounded, and 28 died in rebel prisons and 89 of disease, making a total loss of 493, or nearly every other man in the I have no doubt of the correctness of your

statistics, but can state facts with relation to that regiment which will show that our loss was much greater in proportion to the number of men who were in the regiment during its fighting period than your article would indicate. And in the first place let me correct you as to the per cent, of killed to total membership, as shown by the figures you give. You say "one in 12," but 147 is more than one in eight of 1.131.

Again, of the 1,131 men shown by the records

to have belonged to our regiment altogether, less than 600 left the State with us in April, 1864. Our regiment was recruited in the Winter of 1863 and Spring of 1864 as a veterau regiment, being largely composed in its memborship of mon who had hitherto seen service. The officers all had been out before, The companies were organized with 83 men each, the minimum number required, and we were hurried out of the State when but seven companies had been organized, Co. G, of which the writer was Captain, being the last one to organize before leaving the State. We joined the Ninth Corps (Gen. Burnside's), which had Hights throw some missiles down into the just returned from Knoxville, Tenn., and were batteries at Bolivar and the Forry, but with ushered into the battle of the Wilderness May Co. H came to us just after the battle of Spottssylvania. We were at Cold Harbor and in the first struggles before Petersburg on arriving there short the middle of June, as well as the minor battles and skirmishes prior thereto between the Wilderness and Petersburg. And we were in the terrible slaughter at the "Mine" on July 30, before Co. I came to us. Co. K did not come until late in the Fall, when the campaign for the season was virtually over.

> Besides this, 300 men of said 1.131 came to us as recruits the following Winter, and they, with Co. K, saw no fighting except the last charge on Petersburg, April 2, 1865. Here, then, are about 400 men who should not be taken into account in a comparative statement of losses sustained to the number in the regiment. Deducting those killed and wounded in the last charge (April 2, 1865,) from the total casualties, and we have fully 450 lost, while we had a total membership of not over 700, which included musicians, teamsters, and many de tailed men who were not in the engagements; making a loss of about two out of every three up to that time belonging to the regiment, After the first two or three batties we never had more than 150 to 200 men to go into engagement, companies oftentimes being in command of Sergeants, and frequently came out with only 60 to 70 men left. Particularly was this true of the "Mine," July 30, and

Popular Grove Church, Sept. 30. Of the other nine regiments particularly mentioned by you, the 31st Me. was in our brigade (Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Corps), and was with us all through that terrible campaign. The 56th, 57th and 58th Mass. and 14th N. Y. H. A. were in our division and saw similar service. The 17th Vt. was a three years' regiment, as, I think, the others were, and, as I have said, their membership was largely made up of men who had been in the service before. The war had lasted long enough and the slaughter been great enough, so that they realized that they were starting on no holiday excursion.

I do not suppose that these regiments suffered worse than many other regiments, or rendered better service. I speak of them, as I happened to have personal knowledge of their service, and very little has ever, to my knowledge, been said in their behalf in the public prints, while much has been said and written from time to time for the last 26 years of the grand old regiments that served from the first Bull

Run to Appointation. Let the carping critics who are declaiming against peusions for these men look over their record and consider what that last year's campaign of the Army of the Potomac, beginning with the Wilderness, really was; what a strain on the physical system for those who survived -marching and fighting day after day, with very little rest, for six weeks, until Petersburg was reached and the siege commenced, and then in the trenches in the vicinity of Fort Hell, at the nearest point to Petersburg, under fire constantly, night and day, for weeks, all through the hot Summer mouths. Then let them say, the afore-aid carpers, whether they hegrudge pensions to the private soldiers who went through such hardships for a monthly

pittance, and returned home at the close of the war mere wrecks of what they formerly were. I believe it is held by experienced physicians that service during the late war, where a large share of the soldiers were taken to a very different climate from what they had been accustomed to, reduced the lease of life to the survivors, on the average, eight or 10 years, and

who that is a careful observer doubts it? Nearly all our great Generals are dead, most of them dying when they were, so far as years were concerned, in the prime of life, Grant, Sheridan, Thomas, Hancock, Meade, Burnside, Logan, McClellan, Kilpatrick, Blair, and a host of others we might mention, all, or nearly all,

years of age. At the present time the Northern Copperhead and the fellows who were skulking during the war seem to be abroad in the land, and are trying to belittle the services of the soldiers and declaring that all the good soldiers are dead, and that only a lot of bounty-jumpers and

short-service men remain. They are aided in their efforts to make the pension laws odious by some of the young men who have grown up since the war, who fail somehow to fully realize what the service really was. And, secondly, by the brutal money power of New York and other Eastern cities-the same money power that in the dark days in the Winter of 1860 and '61 favored compromise, and is over ready to compromise away the cause of human liberty and human rights when trade may be in danger. And, lastly, by the Mugwamps, who, as a rule, are a cold-blooded set, and consider that they know

all that is worth knowing in this little world However, there is nothing to fear. The noble action of the 51st Congress on the pension question is approved by the great mass of the American people, and in the future the patriotic and honest people of the country, mindful of the fact that but for the services of the soldiers they would not have this Government and its free institutions to enjoy, can be relied upon to see that the promises that were made to the soldiers are faithfully kept, as those to the bondholders have been .- E. J. HARTSHOUN, Captain, Co. G. 17th Vt., Washington, D. C.

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GETTYSBURG.

The Results that Led to this Great Fight. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: It has been said that we are a Nation of soldiers. It may, he given it, and I hope others of the regiment | with as much truth, be said that all intelligent survivors of the war of the rebellion possess a am correct. Anyway, such a bonauga for the field; secondly, the study of war literature. C. S. A. seems worthy of a little comment. I In this latter cause your own paper deserves

There has been so much published concerning the battle of Gettysburg, that it seems almost useless to write any more about it. But since it is conceded that war is a science, there is one very important matter that has been overlooked in the discussions; that is, the plan or gist of these military movements that could be made to believe that either Gen. Lee or at the front (Banes's Third Brigade, Second Gen. Meade would manuver a ponderous army and not have some distinctive plan in view. Both of these leaders are now dead; and if A Vermont Comrade Tells what His Regiment Bid | there be any mystery about their plan or movements, we must figure it out from what they did respectively.

I know that it is generally believed that Gen. Lee's objective point was Washington City. This was his second objective. But it seems clear to my mind that the Federal Army of the Potomac was his first objective. His second Bull Run and Antietam campaigns had clearly shown him that our inner lines of movement would always give us a decided advantage over him in every campaign in which Washington City was his first objective, so the Gettysburg campaign had the Army of the Potomac as its first objective. But this may at first thought be considered a little queer, as Lee could have confronted his an agonist at any time or place between the Rapidan, in Virginia, and Gettysburg, in Pennsylvania. But it is clear that Gen. Lee believed it possible to strike his enemy in detail by divisions or at least by corps. To do this be made a feint upon Harrisburg, Pa., and it seems to us providential that it did not succeed. The fact is that it would have succeeded had Lee moved his divisions as rapidly as he might have done, or if his subordinates had carried out his positive instructions

given on the first day's engagement. His positive orders were, "Do not bring on any general engagement until I can concentrate my army there." Had this order been carried out his army would have been consolidated, while the Federal army would have been scattered. No military critic will for one moment doubt what the result would have been. Lee's plan was very brilliant, and required great generalship to carry it out. It was eminently risky also. But had it been successful Baltimore and Washington would have been at his

I think he made a great mistake in the disposition of his cavalry. Had he used it between his own army and that of his enemy, innore complete and at the same time have held his infantry divisions more in hand for sudden operations. But it has been tolerably well established that Gen. Lee's plan never contemplated such a disposition of his cavalry, but that it came into that position by some mistake

Gen. Meade's plan was to force Lee to fight was surely deceived by Gen. Lee's tactics; otherwise we can never account for his having his divisions so scattered as not to be in supporting distance of each other, for, as a matter honest fact, he really made it barely possible for Lee to succeed with his plan. Gen. Meade's idea was that Lee would follow Gen. Ewell and thus pass on north of the gap in the mountains where he so suddenly emerged upon Gen. Reynolds on the first day of July. Gen. Meade's orders to his various corps commanders for July 1 clearly prove that he did not expect Lee to emerge through this pass in the mountatus, and this is just what made it possible for Lee to crush his divisions in detail before they could be supported, Had Gen. Daniel E. Sickles carried out his orders for July 1, then the battle of Gettysburg on the 2d and 3d of

July would never have been fought. In conclusion, I wish here to cite one criti ciem in Gen. Meade's pursuit. When the battle ended he had the inner line of movement by returning to the Potomac on the east side of the mountains instead of following Lee on the west side. He could thus have forced Lee into another battle at the crossing of the Potomac, which would in all probability have utterly annihilated his army. It is clear from the disposition of his forces that this is precisely what Lee expected Meade to do, and was greatly reoiced when he found his enemy following in his rear. When he wanted time, as at Falling Waters, he made show of fight, and obtained it. But had Meade kept the east side of the mountains he could have disputed any crossing of the swollen Potomac, and thus have crippled and humiliated Gen. Lee, if not to have utterly destroyed his army. Military science will never warrant following in the immediate wake of a retreating army, provided there are inner parallel lines .- J. E. WILLIAMS, Emporia, Kan. Lock Box 162, Montezuma, Ind.

PARKER'S CROSSROADS. Bunham's Brigade did the Fighting on that December Day.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue Sept. 17, I see J. E. Bowers, Sergeant, Co. K. 6th Tenn, Cav., states that Col. Dunham's Brigade had surrendered at Parker's Crossroads, and were stacking arms, when Gen. Sulivan came up and routed Forrest's command ; which is not the case, as I saw it on that day; nor neither did we run out of ammunition, only for our artillery. I was a member of Co. K, 50th Ind., Dunham's regiment. Forrest sent in surrender, and when the last one came, the Colonel told the bearer to "go back and give

Shortly after that our brigade began taking in some prisoners, some of whom were members Parker's house, while Forrest's command was on the hill at the crossroads, with an old field between us.

They flanked us and got to our rear, but Dunham about-faced a part of his brigade and made a charge to the rear. About this time the Ohio Brigade came up in the rear of Forrest at the crossroads, when the rebels fled,

Of course, if Dunham had not been reinforced, suppose his brigade would have been overpowered, for Forrest had 7,000 men and 10 Gloversville, N. Y. gons with him at the time. Donham fought bravely; he had two horses killed under him, and lost his hat early in the day.

We would not take any honor from the offimust say that it was Col. C. Dunham and his Crossroads, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862,-J. H. JOHNson, Captain, Co. K, 50th Ind., and Co. C, 52d Ind., Ohioville, Pa.

MISSIONARY RIDGE.

Without Orders. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I see Comrade

in his communication criticizes quite sharply Comrade Jones and also Comrade Carr, in relation to the formation of the Regular Brigade, By referring to the Adjutant-General's Report 15th, 1st battalion of the 16th, 1st and 2d and 69th Ohio; commanded by Gen. J. H. Gen. J. B. Turchin, the 19th Iil., with the 24th III., was transferred to his brigade-First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Corps. The same record says: "The battle of Missionary Ridge began on the 23d, continued on the 24th, and culminated on the 25th of November, 1863, by the assault on the ridge by the four divisions of the Army of the Cumberland, which gave us the victory. In this assault Johnson's Division was on the right of | night? the four divisions, and when the signal was given charged the open space and reached the sick. rifle-pits of the enemy at the base of the ridge. The 19th Ill. did not halt, but leaped over the | here? Miles a traitor, saying that he had sold us out free trial package to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. stronghold, Missionary Ridge, -- James G. BOARDMAN, Co. B, 19th Ill., Bradford, Ill.

BATTLE OF ATLANTA. Why the Sixteenth Corps did not Fill the Gap July

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Comrade C. T. Hull, of the 11th Iowa, in your issue of Aug. 27, gives an interesting account of the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, but in his " wind-up " uses the following language: "Tell me, in the is due to two causes: First, experience in the name of all the brave who perished there, and of those who suffered worse than torture in Southern prisons, why the Sixteenth Corps, in forming on our left, did not close up to us, but left a wide gap through which the rebel column passed and then swung around in our rear, and into which Gen. McPherson rode to his

> Now, if Comrade Hull had posted himself, he might have known the cause of the "gap" without implying any neglect of duty on the part of the Sixteenth Corps or its commander. But four brigades of the Sixteenth Corps were Division, being at Rome, and one Brigade of Fourth Division back from the field; Sprague's Brigade, of the Fourth Division, had been sent to Decatur to goard McPherson's trains, leaving but Faller's Brigade of the Fourth, and shot, which killed him, and Smith then made Ricc's First and Mersey's Second Brigade of | for the rear, and the writer was left alone behind Second Division present.

I now quote from "Memoirs of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman," (edition 1875.) written by Gen.

Sherman, Vol. II, page 74: "During the night (21st) I had full reports from all parts of our line. Finding that Mc-Pherson was stretching out too much on his left flank, I wrote him a note early in the morning not to extend so much by his left. In that letter I ordered McPherson not to extend any farther to the left, but to employ Gen. Dodge's Sixteenth Corps, then forced out of position," [between the Fifteenth and Twentythird Corps .- W. E. M.] "to destroy every rail and tie of the railroad from Decatur up to his skirmish-line, and I wanted him (McPherson) to be ready to move to the extreme right of Thomas. McPherson came over purposely to see me about the order I had given him to use Dodge's Corps to break up the railroad saying he could put all his Pioneers to work, and do with them in the time indicated all I had proposed to do with Gen. Dodge's two divisions.

"Of course I assented at once. We heard an occasional gun back toward Decatur. I asked the firing was too far to our left rear to be explained by known facts, and he hastily called for his horse, his staff, and his Orderlies. He had ridden rapidly across to the railroad, had reached the head of Dodge's Corps, and had ordered it to hurry forward" [to join Giles A. Smith's Division.-W. E. M.), * * " then almost if not entirely alone; " " had disappeared in the woods, doubtless with a sense of absolute security. The sound of musketry was heard, and McPherson's horse come back bleeding, wounded, and riderless. The right of this rebel line struck Dodge's troops in motion; but fortunately this corps (Sixteenth) | air. stead of having it to the cast of his antagonist, had only to halt, face to the left, and was in he might have made his ruse on Harrisburg | line of battle; and this corps not only held in check the enemy, but drove him back through the woods. The enemy attacked boldly and repeatedly the whole of this flank, but met an equally-fierce resistance. Meantime Col. Sprague, in Decatur, had got his teams harnessed up and safely conducted his train to the rear of Schoffeld's position, holding in check | an offensive battle north of the Potomac. He trains, with the exception of three or four wagons,"

Gen. F. P. Blair in his official report says: "I started to go back to my command and witnessed the first furious assault made on the Sixteenth Corps and its prompt and gallant repulse by that command. It was a most fortunate circumstance for the whole army that the Sixteenth Corps occupied the position I have attempted to describe at the moment of the attack, and although it does not belong to me to report upon the bearing and conduct of the officers and men of that corps, still I cannot withhold my expression of admiration for the manner in which this command met and repulsed the repeated and persistent attacks of the enemy."

Gen. M. D. Leggett, commanding the Third

Division, Seventeenth Corps, said: "The Six-

teenth Corps met this second assault splendidly. These conflicts between Fuller's and Sweeny's Divisions of Gen. Dodge's Sixteenth Corps and Bates's and Walker's Divisions of Hardee's Corps were among the few engagements where the opposing forces met in open field with no works to protect or shield on either side." Briefly, then, Gen. Dodge's three brigades, the First and Second of the Second Division, and Fuller's, of the Fourth Division, were in

rear of the Seventeenth Corps on the morning of the 22d, under McPherson's orders, waiting to take position on the left flank. Sherman's letter to McPherson caused a halt until Mc-Pherson went over to see about employing the Pioneers instead of the Sixteenth Corps to destroy the railroad. The rebels attacked before he returned, with results known to all, and any error of position cannot be justly placed upon the Sixteenth Corps or its commander, Gen. Dodge.-W. E. McCheary, 81st Ohio, Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Corps.

LAST BATTLE OF THE WAR. It is Said to Have Been Fought by One of the 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your Fighting Them Over" we often see claims of who fired the first shot, who planted the first flag, who fought the last battle, etc. Now I wish to make a claim (which I am sure cannot be successfully disputed) that Co. B. 2d N. Y.

Vet. Cav., fought the last battle of the war. The close of hostilities found the 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav. at Talladega, Ala., where they encamped until Nov. 8, 18-5. We used a large brick building in the town for our blacksmithseveral flags of truce demanding Dunham to shop. About July 1, 18 5, Serg't George W. Cressey, now of Hollyoke, Mass., and the writer were down to get our horses shod. Forrest my compliments, and tell him to go to | Several ex-rebels happened in while we were at the shop, when an argument arose over the result of the war. A noisy rebel claimed they were not whipped or subdued, only overpowof Forrest's staff. We were in a woods below | ered, while Serg't Cressey claimed that they were whipped.

The discussion waxed warm, and the rebel finally "allowed" that be was not whipped, and that no Yankee could whip him. Serg't Cressey said the rest were all whipped but him, and he would finish putting down the rebellion then and there, at the same time banging up his cost. The way he charged on that fellow was The Ohio Brigade fired two shots into the woods | a caution. In about five minutes he was the where we were, but we had our flag brought up | worst whipped rebel since 1861, and was taken to the fence, where it could be seen, when they away by his friends. Thus Co. B. 24 N. Y. Vet. Cav., claim to have fought the last battle of the war, and can prove the same by witnesses now living .- "BEACH," of Co. B.

Another Fighting Chaplain.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have just been looking over my paper, which is first and cers of the Ohio Brigade, under Col. Fuller, but | foremost of all my reading, and saw in the Aug. 6th number, the defense of Chaplain Rogers rigade that did all the fighting at Parker's about his fighting abilities, which brings to mind a little thing that happened at Griffith's Mills, Miss., in December, 1864. Our brigade was sent on a scout west of Mobile Bay to learn what defeuses we would have to make to protect at him on July 2, 1863. Mobile. Getting off the transports at Williams's Mills, we were marched north some 20 miles, to One of the Regiments that went up to the Crest | Griffith's Mills, where we lay for a few days. One forenoon the pickets were driven in, and the 20th Wis, were out in shart order and on the H. F. Swick, Co. G. 2d battalion, 18th Regulars, run crossed a small creek in the direction of of Illinois, on page 147 of Volume 2, I find the a shout the boys sprang toward a squad of Corps, was reorganized, after the battle of ting fired with the shooting, went out at a great consisted of the 1st and 2d battalions of the to keep up. The rebs were soon out of the way, the 19th U. S. Int.; 11th Mich., 19th Ill., drove the cavalry from our front; the Chaplain Deleraine, Manitoba.

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> > Funny for Once. [Boston News,]

Managing Editor-Where's the jokes to-City Editor-There aren't any. Funny man Managing Editor-Is the obituary editor

City Editor-Yep. Managing Editor-Let blm write 'em. We'll have a funny column one morning, anyway. Pain in Chest, short breath, pain, fluttering, Smothering, dropsy, asthma cured by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, sold at droggists. Free treatise

by mail, Miles Med. Co., Elkhart, Ind.

PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades All Along the

James Flynn, Co. D. 69th N. Y., Corcoran Irish Legion, Navarre, O., having read the communication from a member of the 28th N. C. (rebel) about a Yankee stripling at Cold Harbor, says that his command charged the works at 5 o'clock in the morning, going over wo of them and then making for the third. When he got upon their works he found that he was alone, and wondered what he was to dosurrender and go to a rebel prison or try to get back. His gun went off and he threw himself behind a stump about 50 yards from their third line, when he saw two of his own company, James O'Brien and Adam Smith, a little to his right, and heard O'Brien begging Smith to carry him to the rear. Finally Smith took O'Brien upon his back, and the latter received another | the Postoffice authorities say there is no such | this stump, from which it was sure death to move. He loaded and fired as fast as he could, when Lieut. Nevins with 15 or 20 men came along and ordered the writer to get out of there, which was much easier said than done. He thinks that Lieut. Nevins thought that our people were going to make another charge, The rebels finally ceased firing, and the writer joined his regiment; but the enemy had their

a bullet which made him a cripple for life. W. J. Britton, Redding, Cal., Co. F, 32d Mo., says that one night while marching to the sea with Uncle Billy his regiment camped near a small town in Georgia. A little drove of hogs were discovered near camp, surrounded, slaughtered, and divided. Next morning when they marched out of camp each man carried a piece of pork on his bayonet. Col. Scay was very precise, and the boys used to say he was too --- military, and just as their regiment beran to enter the town he gave the command right shoulder shift arms, and up went every musket in the regiment and from each bayonet dangled a piece of pork. The band struck up him what it meant. We became satisfied that | a tune and the Colonel turned in his saddle to see that everything was in trim for a show-off. The writer will never forget his look of astonishment when his eyes caught that string of pork. The Colonel seldom laughed, but the sight was too much for him and he nearly fell from his horse. To add to the confusion a great many chickens that had been foraged now began to squall and the line officers tried to restore order; but the boys were bent on having fun and they had it. As they got near the center of town some one struck up "John Brown's Body," and the regiment marched through town singing that grand old

> Information Asked and Giren. S. A. Langley, West Newton, Mass., wishes the address of the Secretary or Historian of the 13th Massachusetts Association, as his Post is

getting up a Memorial volume, and he wishes an authorized record of the regiment. William F. Perry, who enlisted in Providence, R. L., as George R. Perry, in the 2d Wheeler's cavalry till he had got off all his ida war of 1837, and three years later was assigned to Co. B. Capt. Fulton, of Virginia, and who was one of 26 men chosen to go with Col. Harney to the Everglades, has lost by fire his identification papers. His pension claim has been established, but he must find some one to identify him before he can receive payment. Should anyone be able to do this, please address William F. Perry, Montgomery City,

W. Va., in care of Fred Bowen. William A. Moore, 3d N. Y. Ind. battery, Grand, Orehard and Allen streets, New York, says that a friend of his has a key with a chain attached, which was found amid the ruins of a burnt jail at Baton Rouge, La., in 1863, by a member of the 133d N. Y. It is supposed to be the key of the burnt jail, and he would like to hear from any of our readers who know anything that would throw any light on the subject. The friend also has a dagger, which was picked up in an abandoned rebel camp on John's Island, S. C., in 1862, by a member of the 48th N. Y. The weapon is quite formidable looking, and the initials, "J. L. R.," are on the handle. Any information as to the original

owner will be appreciated. Rav. P. A. Tinkham, Port Colborne Postoffice, Ontario, Canada, says that his father, Francis L. Tinkham, Co. H. 33d Wis., was wounded about 10 miles from Cloutierville, La., April 24, 1864, near some crossing, and was placed in a cotton-shed hospital during the night. The next day he died while being carried on a litter to the river, and was buried by the men carrying him; where, only those men can tell. His coat and a few other articles were delivered to his uncle, John Baker, who was wounded at the same time. If any of the men who bore the writer's dead father to his grave are living, and can tell him where the grave is, so that he can flud it, they will be doing him

a great favor. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Letherman, Ridgeville, W. Va., would like some comrade to tell her where she can obtain "The History of the 32d Iowa," which was written by one Perry or Berry.

The 3d U. S. C. Cav. Charles A. Schooff, Captain, Co. E. 46th U. S. C. T., 412 East Eleventh street, New York City, says that the 3d U. S. C. Cav, has a record of which any regiment in the service on picket-line with his company, in the Mississippi Valley, several companies of the 3d U. allowed to advance the picket-line to where | holds the fort. the action had begun, and they found over 50 of these brave colored soldiers killed, and many more were found dead along the road, there not being a wounded man found. The writer would like to hear from any of the comrades who were in that action, or any of his own | charge; which it did not, as it was the brigade their death. He would also like to hear from any | were repulsed. of the Confederate cavalry who had sacked the plantation near Milliken's Bend, La., in the Summer of 1864, and were fellowed by the writer with his mounted company of the 46th U. S. C. T., who recaptured all the horses, mules and other property they had taken from

said plantation. Badging Builets. George C. Lussender, Co. D. 12th Wis., Boltonville, Wis., says regarding the dodging of builets, that at the siege of Vicksburg, while in a rifle-pit watching for the rebels to shoot from their works, so as to locate the spot from where the rebels were shooting, the writer saw the sun glisten on a rebel's gun-barrel, and then saw the smoke of the guo, and dodged from in front of the peak-hole, from which he was looking out. The rebel ball came in through struck in the rifle-pit back of where he stood. He dodged this bullet, but is convinced that a man cannot dodge a ball after hearing the report of a gun, let it be far or near. The writer was about 1,000 feet from the rebel who fired

Tells It Differently. William Telfor, U. S. S. Canandaigus, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles County, Cal., thinks that Comrade Simmons, of the Brooklyn, knew very little about the Confederate ram the firing. Chaplain Walters, of the 20th, astride attack off Charleston, judging by his recent of a nervy little horse, was riding beside the article. The ram that struck the Mercedita Colonel. When the command came up to the gave her only a glancing blow which did her pickets the Colonel ordered a charge, and with | little damage and hurt none of her crew, as she surrendered at once; those in command said Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth rebel cavalry, when the Chaplain's horse, get | she was sinking and asked to be taken off but were told by the rebels that they had no room Chickamsuga, at Chattanooga. The brigade pace for the Johnnies, the Colonel not being able for them, and that she would not sink below the deck. The officers and crew were paroled and the boys often laughed about the charge and the next day the Mercedita steamed down battalions of the 18th, and 1st battalion of the Colonel and Chaplain made when they to Hilton Head for orders, unaided, and a few days later went North, there to lay by inglorionly having his walking-stick in his hand to ously until the war was over. The Keystone King. On May 3, 1864, by special request of whip them with .- W. S. P., Co. B, 20th Wis., State acted differently; for as soon as she saw the ram approaching she slipped her cable and made for her, intending to ram her down, but before she could reach the ram a shell exploded in her steamdrum, disabling her boilers, killing and wounding many of her crew; but disabled as she was the rebel ram was glad to get away from her. The Keystone State was crippled indeed, and was towed to Hilton Head for repairs to her machinery, boiler and hulls. The from Eastport, Miss., to Macon, Ga., including in every case, even if the glorious account of on April 1; battle of Selma, April 2; capture the attack of the ram on the Mercedita and of Columbus, Ga., April 16, and the very galwhat her crew suffered is found to be false.

Who Will Adopt Him? Mrs. Jennie McDonnell, Kennedy, N. Y., has a bright little boy, six years of age, whom she would like some comrade to adopt. Thanks to a Comrade.

David H. Smith, Elliottsburg, Pa., wants the eral, U. S. Vols., Ogden, Utah. Comrade from Fayette, Ark., to know that he received the grafts of the Salmon Pippin apple bring yor health, worth thousands of dollars.

Agents Wanted, Comrades Preferred, to give exhibitions with

A Powerful Magic Lantern or Stereopticon, or with a Museum Exhibition Case.

Any comrade can exhibit with these outfits because the scenes consist of views photographed by the U.S. Government Photographers during the great Civil War, therefore the exhibition of these views is a business that all comrades will understand. We furnish a lecture or printed description of each view. We do not furnish free outfits. A little capital is required to start with. For further information, call at our office and see the outfits, or send us your address for catalogue, with prices and terms.

The War Photograph & Exhibition Company, No. 21 LINDEN PLACE, HARTFORD, CONN. Mention The National Tribuna

he sent to him in the Spring of 1890, and that they are growing finely. He has written to him several times, but his letters are stopped at Cincinnati and returned to the writer, as

No Blue and Gray for Him. I. C. T., Co. K, 14th Iowa, New York city, thinks that the so-called veterans of the Union who are now so anxious to affiliate with the ex-rebels on every occasion saw very little the brunt of a battle will apologize for his share in putting down a treasonable conspiracy. The cause of the Union soldier from 1861 to 1865 revenge on him that afternoon, for he received was right, while their opponents were wrong, and if anyone is to be honored it is certainly those who saved the Nation. He thinks that we cannot now honor rebels or their sympa-

Here is an Offer, John B. Mills, Valparaiso, Ind., has 500 old war songs and Memorial poems, which he will exchange or send to any person interested in such literature, who will furnish postage. It s quite a task to copy all that are called for, and he cannot afford to pay the postage himself. He would like to know if any comrade has as large a collection of war songs as he has; and if anyone can beat it, he would like to hear from him. More About Lieut. Petrikin.

Milton Laird, Co. I, 5th Pa. Reserves, Burning Springs, W. Va., has read with interest the communication of Maj. Robbins and Lieut. Burnett regarding Lieut. Petrikin, as he was with the latter that night at the battle of Antietam. Lieut. Burnett is correct in his account, with the exception as to the direction of the firing, as the 4th Pa. Reserves were on their right, which would make the firing to their left front instead of their right front. The party of 24, under Lieut. Petrikin, advanced on the evening of Sept. 16, the Bucktails skirmishing for them. At night Cos. E and I of the 5th Pa. Reserves were detailed for picket, Lieut. Petrikin being in command. They were at the edge of the woods in front of the Dunker Church, and Col. Fisher ordered Lieut. Petrikin to move out into the field to the left, and place the pickets about 150 yards to the front. Twelve men were detailed out of each company, the writer being one of the 24. The pickets deployed and started up through the field, and it was so dark that you could make a hole in the darkness with your finger. The Lieutenant kept on going until they got lying, when one of the boys told the Lieutentelling the men to be ready for any emergency. The writer does not think that the pickets

How They Treat Them in Missouri, Winter's meat. Several ex-rebels went and ing him pay the costs of the case.

Likewise in North Carolina. J. Lady, Concord, N. C., says that he would not advise old Union soldiers to come to his section, unless they come in a colony strong enough to protect thomselves. The writer belonged to the 1st Tenn. Cav., and is now living in North Carolina, and is the only Union sol-The writer's husband served in Co. C, 32d Iowa. | dier in his Township, and there are but two or three in the County. He has had a hard time with the rebels, who have endeavored to drive him away, and on several occasions they have sent him word that he must move, or he would find his collin at his door some fine morning. might well be proud. While the writer was They go to law with him, and they are all swearers from Swearersville," and he has very little show in the courts of justice in that sec-S. C. Cav. passed his line, and fought a large tion. One old reb got up a petition, and obbody of the energy a short distance from his | tained 26 signers, notifying him to leave the post; nearly all the 3d were killed, only the | County; but he served too long under Grant officer in command returning. The writer was and Sherman to be so easily scared, and so still

G. F. C. Meyer, Cornelius, Ore., says that in his article in the "Picket Shots" of Sept. 24 he is made to say that the brigade charged, which makes it look as if Loomis's Brigade made the company who remember the 3d passing out to on the left of Loomis's which charged, and W. W. Shannon, Co. K, 78th Ill., Ellinwood,

Kan., says that his regiment commenced soldiering in September, 1862, and marched into he interior of the State, camping one night at Sheppardsville, on Salt River, During the night firing was heard on the picket-line, the long roll was beaten, and the regiment was soon in line of battle, with their knees knocking together, for fear they would be called upon to kill some poor fellow. The firing soon ceased, however, and they returned to their blankets. Early in the morning Corp'ls Curtis, Himan, and the writer went out in the direcion of the firing and found a fat hog, which had deen killed, nicely dressed, and ready for transportation, but had been left by the unlucky fellows who had killed the porker, being scared, they supposed, by hearing the long roll the hole that he had been looking out, and beaten. The pork was carried into camp, and the writer's company feasted on it for some time. The writer never knew who did the shooting, and thinks that it would be well for some one to explain why they left that hog so unceremoniously.

Important Battle Reports Wanted, Information is wanted of the following reorts of the Eleventh Corps at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863. These reports are not and never have been on file at the War | cure a larger number than he otherwise would. Department, viz: Von Gilsa's Brigade-41st, 45th, 54th N. Y.

and 153d Pa. Bushbeck's Brigade-29th, 154th N. Y., 27th and 73d Pa. Schimmelpfennig's Brigade-68th, 157th N. Y., and 61st Ohio. Kryzyanowski's Brigade-58th N. Y., 75th

Pa., 24th Wis., and 82d Ohio. 13th battery; Co. I, 1st battery; Co. I, 1st A reward will be paid, if necessary, to recover these important reports. The truth only is sought for .- Acc. C. HAMLIN, Historian Elev-

Gen. Minty Corrects the Figures.

enth Corps, Bangor, Me.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of Oct. 1, in giving the official record of casualties in Gen. Wilson's command, you inadvertently make it appear that his total loss at the battle of Selma was 725, whereas these figares cover his entire loss during the expedition writer thinks that the truth ought to be told | the battle of Plantersville, or Ebenezer Church, lant capture of West Point by one of McCook's brigades a few days later.

The casualties in the Second Division at Selma were nearly one-half the total losses incurred by the three divisions from March 22 to April 20,-R. H. G. MINTY, Brevet Major-Gen-

"Only a dollar" for Hood's Sarsaparilla may

WHO IS GRANTLEY?

A Man Sends Us a News Item Evidently with Malicious Intent.

In our issue of Sept. 17 we published an item sent us by one G. H. Grantley, Walls Walls, Wash., which told of the death of an old soldier named Isase Newton Walden, alias Walker, near Milton, Ore., who had left a wife and family at some place in the East, presumably in Illinois or Ohio, as well as an estate worth service if their true record was known. He \$1,500. Not questioning the article, we admitdoes not believe that any comrade who stood | ted it to our columns, hoping to aid the dead veteran's relatives in learning of his fate. The Milton Engle, published at Milton, Ore., quotes our article, and wants to know what it means, and the editor says that Comrade Walden was well known in that section, and that he left a wife and several children, who live near that if we are to teach our children to be patriotic town, and draws it mildly when he says the writer of the article which we published was laboring under a mistake. He also says he does not know Grantley, the signer of the commu-

> In addition to the above we have received the following, which we gladly publish:

MILTON, ORK., Oct. 6, 1891. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: My attention has been called to an article in your paper that I had not noticed. Will you please correct such wrong impressions given out by a paper Mr. Walden loved so well during the many years he enjoyed reading it? I do not know Mr. Grantley, but I do know my husband and myself have never been absent from each other any length of time since the war closed, and we made our first home in Keokuiz, Iowa, with the exception of a few months, when he came here to find a new home for us. We have lived in Missouri and 14 years in Minnesota. Having lost our farm by a failure in a strup-making industry, we gave up everything and paid off our indebtedness, and by the kindly help of the Grand Army Post and W.R.C. of Worthington we were enabled to come out here. A short time since Mr. Walden received an increase of pension, and lifted the mortgage from our little home-place of five acres. We have never lived in any other States than those mentioned, and our names have always been Walden. My husband has always been considered an honorable man, upright and honest in all his ways, and free from all had habits. He did not use liquor nor tobacco. We have three boys, who have followed his example so far, who, with

two girls, make up our family.

Respectfully, yours, SARAM P. WALDER, The 34th III. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Please give a sketch of the 34th Ill., with enrolment and

particularly at Shiloh,-Isaac Bann-HIZER, Tilton, Iowa. [This regiment was organized at Springfield, Sept. 7, 1861, and ordered to Kentucky a month later, where it remained until the next Februnear the fence, behind which the 4th Ala. were ary. It was then in Kirk's Brigade, Rousseau's Division. Afterwards, in McCook's Division of ant that the rebels were behind that fence, as | Buell's army, it fought at Shiloh, losing 15 they could be seen by the light of scattering | killed outright and 112 wounded; or 35 killed campfires; but the Lieutenant still advanced, and mortally wounded; Maj. Charles H. Levanway being one of the killed. Its next active service was at the siege of Corinth, afterwards were 30 feet from the fence when they were | marching with the army through northern fired upon by the 4th Ala., the Lieutenant | Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky to Louisbeing between the pickets and the fence, the ville, arriving there Sept. 27, 1862. It took flash of their guns showing the enemy quite part in the Perryville campaign, and then enplain. The men all discharged their guns, camped at Nashville. While in Kirk's Brigade, wheeled and went back through the field. The Johnson's Division, of McCook's Corps, it fought writer believes that his regiment fired a volley at Stone River, losing 21 killed, 100 wounded, or two at the enemy. The next morning the and 74 missing, out of 354 engaged. Here it regiment advanced through the woods into the | was that its former Colonel, Gen. E. N. Kirk, cornfield, and had it pretty hot until about 9 | was killed. At Liberty Gap, Tenn., the regio'clock, when relieved. He would like to ment lost three killed and 34 wounded. The hear from any of the 24 men of that picket. | early Fall of 1863 saw it at Carpenter's Ferry, on the Tennessee, guarding a pontoon bridge, A comrade who, for obvious reasons, does not | upon which duty it was engaged at the time wish his name to appear, tells how they treat of the battle at Chickamauga. In November Union soldiers living in the neighborhood of it was assigned to Davis's Division, of the Williamsville, Mo. A broken-down comrade, Fourteenth Corps, serving throughout the Atwho is a pensioner, William Berry, and who is lanta campaign. It lost 10 in killed and morso disabled that he has to have someone to take | tally wounded at Resaca, and in the assault on care of him, raised a few pigs this year for his Kenesaw 12 killed and mortally wounded, besides 33 otherwise injured. It marched took the pigs from his home, but Berry followed | through Georgia and the Carolinas, and lost as them and got part of them back. The rebels | Averysboro three killed and five wounded; and then went to a Justice of the Peace and took again at Bentonville, in Morgan's Division, out a replevin, and when the suit came off eight killed and 22 wounded. It was mustered they swore too hard for Comrade Berry, and got out at Louisville, July 12, 1865. Its total enthe hogs that he had recaptured, besides mak- rolment was 1,554; killed and wounded, 508 .-EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

A SOLDIER REMOVED.

A Tennessee Comrade who was Very Unjustly Dismissed from Office. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: All comrades should feel very grateful to Secretary of the Treasury Foster for his kind expressions and prompt action in behalf of the old soldiers dismissed from the Custom-house by Collector Erhardt, of New York. We have here in Tennessee a more disgraceful case of estracism than even the one mentioned above, only on a smailer scale. One Allen, a soldier-hating Colector of Internal Revenue for East Tennessee had among his deputies our townsman, and a true comrade, Mr. L. B. Jones, Mr. Jones belongs to a fighting family of East Tennesses loyalists, and was the youngest of six brothers that made their way through the Confederate lines, traveling by night, and by unfrequented routes through the mountains, until they reached the Union army, when they all

promptly enlisted and fought through the It became necessary for this delectable Collector to remove one of his deputies, and Comrade Jones was the recipient of his poisoned shaft, although known to be one of the most efficient and capable officers in the district. A civilian is now performing the duties heretofore assigned Deputy Jones. If Commissioner Mason is the friend to the soldiers that Secretary Foster has proved himself to be veterans will not be singled out for removal, but will have the preference when they are competent officials, and officers in the Internal Revenue Department, clothed with appointing power, who ostracise Union soldiers, would soon find their heads in the sawdust basket .- A. F. HULSE, Commander Post 45, G.A.R., Depart-

ment of Tennessee. For Vermont Veterans' Attention. Adl't-Gen. Peck, of the State of Vermont wishes all Vermonters who held commissions in the Regular Army and Navy, United States Colored Troops, and regiments or batteries of other States, to send their names, and organizations in which they served, with a short sketch of their service, to the Adjutant-General's Office at Montpelier, Vt., at their earliest opportunity, in order that they may be included in the new roster of Vermont in the war of the rebellion, now being compiled. Gen. Peck finds it difficult to get a correct list of Vermonters who served outside the State, but by giving publicity to this request hopes to so-If the Vermonters in different parts of the conntry could see the splendid work that is being done on the Vermont troops' roster and the great care that is taken in searching for all matters of detail, they would respond promptly

> Not Exactly. [Chicago Times.]

to this request.

"The church seems to be packed," said the man on the outside, as he paused to look in all the door. " Are they taking a lot of new converts into membership?"
"Converts nuthin'!" whispered the sexton. We don't have any converts at this church. We're tryin' a man for heresy."



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Ind. Paint & Rooting Co., 42 W. Broadway, New York, Mention National Tribune.